WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD. ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON } Proprietors.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

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June 13, 1845. 39-1y

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12 barrels Porto Rico "
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150 BBLS. Superfine Flour,
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350 BUSHELS Maryland Oats,
15 bbls. American Gin,
120 " Baltimore and Philadelphia Whiskey,
100 BBLS. Apple Brandy,
3 " San Lucar Wine,
1 BBL. Scuppernong do
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50 CASKS fresh beat Rice,
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20 half bbls. 35 boxes } Scotch Snuff—in bladders,
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200 GRINDSTONES—assorted,
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July 11, 1845. 43-tf

PLANTATION CLOTHING.—A few cases just received and for sale by
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25 hhds., a prime article, for sale by
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Feb'y 21.—[23

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, fo sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
"CONGRESSIONAL UNION"
AND
"APPENDIX," &c.

The undersigned respectfully inform the public, that, with the commencement of the approaching session of Congress, they will begin the publication of the "Congressional Union" and "Appendix." The first will contain a full and accurate history of the daily proceedings of both branches of the national legislature. It will be compiled with such care, that every citizen who is interested in the public affairs will find it a complete synopsis of their proceedings, and a ready book of reference upon all questions which come before them.

The second, (the "Appendix,") will contain every speech which is delivered in the House of Representatives and Senate during the session, reported at length by a full and able corpse of congressional reporters, and revised before publication by the authors, whenever it is requested. These two works will be strictly impartial, and are intended to be as interesting and useful to the man of business, and to the politician of the one party as the other.

It may be said, without exaggeration, that the next session of Congress is destined to be one of the most important which has taken place since the foundation of the government. It is the long sesssion. It is the session which will develope the general plan of the present administration. Its measures will stamp the character of our institutions for years to come. Some of the most important questions which are connected with our foreign relations, or our domestic concerns, will be presented for their consideration. The final measure of ratifying the constitution of Texas, which is to consummate her admission into our Union, and the admission of her members into our public councils—every measure which affects the Oregon question—our relations with Mexico—as well as the final decision on the revived Zoll-Verein treaty,—these, and other measures which are more or less connected with our foreign relations, will come under the review of the approaching Congress.—Most of the eminently important questions which relate to our internal concerns—the revision of the tariff—the adoption of the best mode for preserving the public moneys—a variety of commercial measures—perhaps the best system for regulating the important interests of Texas—the Indian questions—the land question—the best system for our navy,—these and others will constitute a mass of business which is calculated to command much of the time of Congress, and much of the attention of the people. They will all be reported by the "Congressional Union."

The Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Union, will, as usual, embrace an interesting variety of matter on political, scientinc, and literary subjects, along with the current news of the day. The editor will continue to devote all his energies to the improvement of "The Union." He finds many accomplished men in this city. The administration has brought with it a considerable accession of talents. Several tried and distinguished members of the democratic party have accepted office under it. Some of them have liberally contributed their literary labors to our benefit; and we hope to enlist others in our service. Besides, the time is not far distant when the editor intends to call other talents to his assistance. His ambition is, to make his paper worthy of the metropolis of the Union. He is persuaded that, with the facilities which his position enables him to employ; with the official and other materials placed within his reach; and with the aid of the correspondence which he is attempting to establish in foreign countries, a paper may be published, which is not unworthy of the support of his country. In undertaking the task, he knew he had many difficulties to overcome, many lessons to learn, many sacrifices to encounter. He knew that, amid the arduous cares of a new theatre, he could not at first do justice even to himself; but his zeal has never flagged. What enthusiasm and industry can never effect, will be fully accomplished. Some errors he may have already committed. But upon one point, he can speak with great pleasure and with equal freedom. The men who are administering this government are working men, anxious, as he believes, to do their duty, to serve their country, to carry out the pledges under which the President was elected, and the great principles of the party. So long as the administration is conducted in this spirit, and upon those principles, he is prepared to co-operate with them in the public service; and to give them, as he proposed in his prospectus, a "fair, liberal, and efficient support."

We feel a deep sense of gratitude for the prompt manner in which our political friends, in every section of the country, have already come forward to sustain the "Union." May we not hope that our friends throughout the United States will continue to assist our labors, and prevail upon their friends to take some edition of the "Union?"

☞ As this will be the long session of Congress, and will probably last eight months, we have concluded to publish the Congressional Union and Appendix on the following

TERMS.

For *The Congressional Union*, $1½ per copy.
For *The Appendix*, $1½ per copy.
Clubs will be furnished with *Ten* copies of either the above works for $12; *Twenty-five* copies for $25.

EXTRA WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY UNION.

☞ For the accommodation of those who desire a paper printed at the seat of government during the session of Congress only, we will furnish them the Extra Union as follows:

SEMI-WEEKLY.

One copy	$2½
Six Copies	13
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One Copy	$1
Twelve copies	10
Twenty-five copies	20

THE UNION

Will be furnished hereafter to yearly subscribers, as follows:

Daily,	per year, for	One copy	$10
		Five copies	40
Semi-Weekly	"	One copy	5
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Semi-Weekly	"	Ten copies	$35
Weekly,	"	One copy	2
		Five copies	8
		Ten copies	15

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.*

☞ Those desiring complete copies of the Congressional Union and Appendix, will please send us their names previous to the first day of December next.

☞ We will willingly pay the postage on all letters sent to us containing *Five Dollars* and upwards. Other letters directed to us, with the postage unpaid, *will not* be taken out of the office.

RITCHIE & HEISS
Washington, *August* 1, 1845.

To the Friends of the WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

In approaching the close of the first year of our existence as a public Journal, we hope it will not be thought amiss in us to address a few remarks to our friends, both with regard to the past and future. With the 19th of the next month (September,) the first volume of the Wilmington Journal will close. On the 26th of the same month, God willing, we shall issue the first number of the second volume. When in September last, we took charge of the Democratic Press in this place, we did so with much reluctance. Those acquainted with the circumstances of our coming to Wilmington, know this to be the case. This reluctance was the result of various causes. Our own inexperience and our consequent distrust in our abilities to discharge the duties of the post to which we were called, weighed heavily upon us. We commenced our labors too, in the midst of the warmest contest which has been waged between political parties in the United States during many a long year. Add to this the fact that the democratic press in this place, had unfortunately gone down time after time, and that many of our friends throughout the country, had lost all hopes of seeing a Democratic Journal established on a permanent basis at this point, and our friends will have some idea of the difficulties which we had to encounter at the commencement of our career.—With regard to how far we have overcome these difficulties, and what our present prospects are, we will say a few words. With regard to the manner in which the paper has been conducted, it would be unbecoming in us to speak. This much, we will say. We have endeavored with our whole heart and soul to present to our readers at all times such views of national politics, as we thought would tend most to advance the best interests of our common country. And here we hope, it will not be thought vain in us to say, that we have been gratified to learn that the manner and the matter of the Journal has met the approbation of our friends. We commenced with a very small list, something over three hundred; we now number upwards of seven hundred subscribers. Our success thus far, has outstripped our anticipations. We have already the widest circulation which any paper published in this place, during the last twenty years, has had. Our circulation too, is daily increasing. May we not hope that the past will be but a presage of the future, and that the *Journal* will continue to receive additions to its list of friends, until it will be placed on such a permanent basis as will defy the assaults of those whose hopes are, that like its predecessors, it too, in its season, will go down. We say, it rests with our friends throughout the district, to say whether they will maintain the Journal in such a manner, as will enable its Editor to devote his time and talents to it with his whole heart and soul. They are able, can we doubt but that they are willing? Can our friends expect that the principles which they maintain, and for whose ascendency they feel such an anxiety, will be prosperous if they neglect to diffuse light and information amongst the people? To those warm and kind friends who aided us at our outstart, we return our sincere thanks, and hope that they will again make an effort on our behalf.

We will make a short statement of what claims the Journal has upon the people of this section of North Carolina, and of the reasons why we think its circulation ought and will be increased. It is published in the largest and by far the most important commercial town in North Carolina. The people of the adjoining counties maintain an extensive intercourse with Wilmington. It is their market. In the columns of the Journal, will be found every week a correct statement of the markets. For the correctness of our commercial reports thus far, we appeal to those who have read our paper. That they will be correct in the future, we pledge ourselves.—Again, there is no other Democratic paper published in the district; nor is there a Democratic Press nearer than Fayettevill. Again, as regards news, there is no point in North Carolina, where information from all parts of the Union reaches so soon, as Wilmington. Situated as we are, on the great route from New Orleans to Boston, every event which transpires either North or South, will be found detailed in the columns of the Journal, sooner than in any other paper in the State out of this place. We appeal to those who have read the Journal for the last ten months, for the truth of what we here state. Again, the amount of useful information conveyed through the columns of the Journal has thus far been as great, if not greater, than that contained in the pages of any paper published in the State. With regard to the future, we will say a few words. It shall be our constant endeavor, by our industry and perseverence to retain the good opinions which we have already won, and to make our paper still more deserving the patronage of our friends. With a view to this, we propose to enlarge its size, so soon as we receive a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant us in encurring the expense, which such a step will necessarily require. We will have to buy a new press and an additional supply of type. We will be frank. For these articles, we would have to go in debt. This we neither will nor can do, without first having an assurance, that we will be able to pay for them. We make this proposition: so soon as our list shall number one thousand good paying subscribers, should that be in one month from this time, we will make our paper as large as any published in the State. This will enable us to give our readers an increase of reading matter. It will also give the editor more spirit and energy. In every way it will improve the paper. Will we not receive this increase? we think we will. If a few gentlemen in each county, were to take an interest in the matter, they could soon obtain for us the necessary number, to enable us to enter into the new arrangement.

Finally, we ask our friends to shew this article to those who are not yet subscribers. Lend us a helping hand.

TERMS—VOLUME SECOND.

The Journal is published weekly, at in advance, $3 00 if not paid before the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing. $2 50

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Address, PRICE & FULTON.
August 15th, 1845.

TO AN OLD FRIEND.
BY MRS. D. ELLEN GOODMAN.

Glad summers have fled since we met—
Cold winters with chill, icy breath;
Full many a spring day has set,
And spring flowers have faded in death,
Mild autumn's gay, delicate finger
Has silently passed o'er the land,
Till on the broad earth seemed to linger
A charm from a fairy's bright wand.

Fair forms have grown cold since we met,
And passed to the desolate tomb;
Soft eyes whose light comes o'er me yet
Have grown rayless in death's deep gloom.
Sunny curls that the flushed cheek shaded,
And waved o'er the calm, open brow,
Have been stilled as the rose hue faded,
And life's current hath ceased to flow.

Youth's hopes have been crushed since we met,
Sweet visions have faided in night,
And wrongs the heart may not forget
Have left with me coldness and blight.
Fond dreams that had come to the heart
Like the soft, trembling winds over flowers,
Have fled, as the glad birds depart,
For the light of their own fadeless bowers.

These eyes have grown dim since we met—
These dark locks are changing to white;
The sun of my youth has long set
In the dimness and shadow of night.
But the *heart*, my old friend, the warm *heart*,
In its freshness and sunshine is free;
And its deep love will never depart,
With the image and memory of *thee*.

From Sketches of Irish Character.

THE WISE THOUGHT.
A FIRST RATE IRISH STORY.
BY MRS. S. C. HALL.

She was sitting under the shadow of a fragrant lime tree that overhung a very ancient well; and as the water fell into her pitcher, she was mingling with its music the tones of her 'Jew's harp,' the only instrument upon which Norah Clary had learned to play. She was a merry maiden of 'sweet seventeen;' a rustic belle as well as a rustic beauty, and a 'terrible coquette;' and as she had what in Scotland they call a 'tocher,' in England a 'dowry,' and in Ireland a 'pretty penny o' money,' it is scarcely necessary to state, in addition, that she had—a bachelor. Whether the tune—which was certainly given *in alto*—was or was not designed as a summons to her lover, I cannot take upon myself to say; but her lips and fingers had not long been occupied, before her lover was at her side.

'We may as well give it up, Morris Donovan,' she said, somewhat abruptly; 'look, 't would be as easy to twist the top of the great hill of Howth, as make father and mother agree about any one thing.—They've been playing the contrary these twenty years, and it's not likely they'll take a turn now.'

'It's mighty hard, so it is,' replied handsome Morris, 'that married people can't draw together. Norah, darlint! that would not be the way with us. Its *one* we'd be in heart and sowl, and an example of love and ——'

'Foily,' interrupted the maiden, laughing.

'Morris, Morris, we've quarrelled a score o' times already; and a bit of a breeze makes life all the pleasanter. Shall I talk about the merry jig I danced with Phil Kennedy, or repeat what Mark Doolan said of me to Mary Grey? eh Morris?

'Leave joking now, Norry; God only knows how I love you,' he said, in a voice broken by emotion: 'I'm yer equal as far as money goes; and no young farmer in the country can tell a better stock to his share than mine; yet I don't pretend to deserve *you* for all that; only I can't help saying that, when we love each other, (now don't go to contradict me, Norry, because ye've as good as owned it over and over again,) and yer father agreeable, and all, to think that yer mother, just for *divelment*, should be putting betwixt us for no reason upon earth, only to 'spite' her lawful husband, is what sets me mad entirely, and shows her to be a good for ——'

'Stop, Mister Morris,' exclaimed Norah, laying her hand upon his mouth, so as effectually to prevent a sound escaping; 'its my mother yer talking of, and it would be ill-blood, as well as ill-bred, to hear a word said against an own parent. Is that the pattern of yer manners, sir; or did ye ever hear me turn my tongue against one belonging to ye?'

'I ask your pardon, my own Norah,' he replied, meekly, as in duty bound; 'for the sake of the lamb, we spare the sheep.—Why not? and I'm not going to gainsay, but yer mother ——'

'The least said's the soonest mended!' again interrupted the impatient girl.—'Good even, Morris, and God bless you; they'll be after missing me within, and its little mother thinks where I am.'

'Norah, above all the girls at wake or pattern, I've been true to you. We have grown together, and since we were the heighth of a rose-bush, ye have been dearer to me than anything else on earth. Do, Norah, for the sake of your young hearts' love, do think if there's no way to win yer mother over.—If ye'd take me without her leave, sure it's nothing I'd care for the loss of thousands, let alone what ye've got.—Dearest Norah, think; since you'll do nothing without her consent, do think—for once be serious, and don't laugh.'

'I'm not going to laugh, Morris,' replied the little maid at last, after a very long pause; 'I've got a wise thought in my head for once. His reverence, your uncle, you say, spoke to father—to speak to mother about it? I wonder (and he a priest,) that he hadn't more sense! Sure, mother was the man; but I've got a wise thought. Good night, dear Morris; good night.'

The lass sprang lightly over the fence into her own garden, leaving her lover *perdu* at the other side, without possessing an idea of what her 'wise thought' might be. When she entered the kitchen, matters were going on as usual—her mother bursting in style, and as cross 'as a bag of weasels.'

'Jack Clary,' said she, addressing herself to her husband, who sat quietly in the chimney corner smoking his *doodeen*, 'it's well ye've got a wife who knows what's what! God help me! I've little good of a husband, *barring* the name! Are ye sure Black Nell's in the stable?' The spouse nodded. 'The cow and the calf, had they fresh straw?' Another nod.—'Bad cess to ye, can't ye use yer tongue, and answer a civil question?' continued the lady.

'My dear,' he replied, 'sure one like you has enough talk for ten.'

This very just observation was, like most truths, so disagreeable, that a severe storm would have followed, had not Norah stepped up to her father and whispered in his ear, 'I don't think the stable door is fastened.' Mrs. Clary caught the sound, and in no gentle terms, ordered her husband to attend to the comforts of Black Nell.

'I'll go with father myself and see,' said Norah.

'That's like my own child, always careful,' observed the mother, as the father and daughter closed the door.

'Dear father,' began Norah, 'it isn't altogether about the stable I wanted ye, but—but—but the priest said something to you to-day about—Morris Donovan.'

'Yes, darling, and about yerself, my sweet Norry.'

'Did ye speak to mother about it?'

'No, darling, she's been so cross all day. Sure I go through a dale for peace and quietness. If I was like other men, and got drunk and wasted, it might be in reason; but ——. As to Morris, she was very fond of the boy till she turned like sour milk all in a minute. I'm afraid even the priest 'll get no good of her.'

'Father, dear father,' said Norah, 'suppose ye were to say nothing about it, good or bad, and just pretend to take a sudden dislike to Morris, and let the priest speak to her himself, she'd come round.'

'Out of opposition to me, eh?'

'Yes.'

'And let her gain the day then?—that would be cowardly,' replied the farmer, drawing himself up. 'No, I wont.'

'Father, dear, you don't understand,' said the cunning lass; 'sure ye're for Morris; and when we are—that is, if—I mean—suppose—father, you know what I mean,' she continued, and luckily the twilight concealed her blushes—'if that took place, it's *you* that would have yer own way.'

'True for ye, Norry, my girl, true for ye; I never thought of that before!' and, pleased with the idea of tricking his wife, the old man fairly capered for joy. 'But stay a while—stay; aisy, aisy!' he recommenced; how am I to manage? Sure the priest himself will be here to-morrow morning early; and he's out upon a station now, so there's no speaking with him; he's no way quick either; we'll be bothered entirely if he comes in a *sudden!*.'

'Leave it to me, dear father—leave it all to me!' exclaimed the animated girl; 'only pluck up a spirit, and whenever Morris' name is mentioned, abuse him—but not with all yer *heart*, father—only from the teeth out.'

When they re-entered, the fresh-boiled potatoes sent a warm curling steam to the very rafters of the lofty kitchen; they were poured out into a large wicker dish, and on the top of the pile rested a plate of coarse white salt; noggins of buttermilk were filled on the dresser; and on a small round table a cloth was spread, and some delf plates awaiting the more delicate repast which the farmer's wife was herself preparing.

'What's for supper, mother? inquired Norah, as she drew her wheel towards her, and employed her fairy foot in whirling it round.

'Plaguy *snipeens*, she replied; bits o'bog chickens, that you've always such a fancy for; Barney Leary kit them himself.

'So I did, said Barney, grinning; and that stick with a hook of Morris Donovan's is the finest thing in the world for knocking 'em down.

'If Morris Donovan's stick touched them, they shant come here, said the farmer, striking the poor little table such a blow with his clenched hand as to make not only it, but Mrs. Clary jump.

'And why so, pray? asked the dame.

'Because nothing of Morris, let alone Morris himself, shall come into this house, replied Clary; he's not to my liking any how, and there is no good in his bothering here after what he wont get.

'Excellent! thought Norah.

'Lord save us! ejaculated Mrs. Clary, as she placed the grilled *snipes* on the table, what's come to the man! Without heeding his resolution, she was proceeding to distribute the savoury birdeens, when, to her astonishment, her usually tame husband threw the dish and its contents into the flames: the good woman absolutely stood for a moment aghast. The calm, however, was not of long duration.—She soon rallied, and commenced hostilities. 'How dare you, ye spalpeen, throw away any of God's mate after that fashion, and I to the fore? What do you mane, I say?

'I mane, that nothing touched by Morris Donovan shall come under this roof; and if I catch that girl of *mine* looking at the same side o' the road he walks on, I'll tear the eyes out of her head, and send her to a nunnery!

'You will! And dare you say that to my face, to a child o' mine! You will, will ye?—*we'll see, my boy!* I'll tell ye what, if I like, Morris Donovan *shall come into* this house: and what's more, be master of this house: and that's what *you* never had the heart to be yet, ye poor ould snail! So saying, Mrs. Clary endeavored to rescue from the fire the hissing remains of the burning snipes. Norah attempted to assist her mother, but Clary, lifting her up, somewhat after the fashion of an eagle raising a golden wren with his claw, fairput her out of the kitchen. This was the signal for fresh hostilities. Mrs. Clary stormed and stamped, and Mrs. Clary persisted in abusing not only Morris, but Morris' uncle, Father Donovan, until at last the father's helpmate *swore*, ay, and roundly too, by cross and saint, that, before the next sunset Norah Clary should be Norah Donovan. I wish you could have seen Norry's eye, dancing with joy and exultation, as it peeped through the latchhole; it sparkled more brightly than the richest diamond in our monarch's crown, for it was filled with hope and love.

The next morning, before the sun was fully up, he was throwing his early beams over the glowing cheeks of Norah Clary; for her wise thought had prospered, and she was hastening to the trysting tree, where, by chance, either morning or evening, she generally met Morris Donovan. I don't know how it is, but the moment the course of love runs smooth, it becomes very uninteresting, except to the parties concerned. So it is now left for me only to say, that the maiden, after a due and proper time consumed in teazing and tantalizing her intended, told him her saucy plan, and its result. And the lover hastened, upon the wings of love (which I beg my readers clearly to understand are swifter and stronger in Ireland than in any other country,) to tell the priest of the arrangement, well knowing that his reverence loved his nephew and niece that was to be (to say nothing of the wedding supper, and the profits arising therefrom) too well, not to aid their merry jest.

What bustle, what preparation, what feasting, what dancing, gave the country folk enough to talk about during the happy Christmas hollidays, I cannot describe. The bride of course looked lovely, and sheepish; and the bridegroom—but bridegrooms are always uninteresting. One fact, however, is worth recording. When Father Donovan concluded the ceremony, before the bridal kiss had passed, Farmer Clary, without any reason that his wife could discover, most indecorously sprung up, seized a shillelah of stout oak, and whirling it rapidly over his head, shouted, Carry me out! by the powers she's beat! we've won the day!—ould Ireland forever! Success, boys!—she's beat! she's beat! The priest too, seemed vastly to enjoy this extemporaneous effusion, and even the bride laughed outright. Whether the good wife discovered the plot or not, I never heard; but of this I am certain, that the joyous Norah never had reason to repent her wise thought.

Ways of their own.—"Have you ever remarked, Dr. Crusty," quoth Mrs. Stimps, "that my children have different ways from most people's?

"Frequently," retorted the Doctor.

"Entirely different?," continued Mrs. Stimps.

"Entirely different," echoed the Dr.

"Well, how do you accounts for it, Dr?" asked Mrs. Stimps, enquiringly.

"Because," rejoined the Doctor, "you have humored them so much that they have ways *of their own*. I noticed it particularly when little Benny threw that apple core at you, right in your face, and told you he'd do it again if he wanted to."

Mrs. Stimps has not alluded to her children since.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

Have the courage to wear your old clothes, till you can pay for new ones.

THE JOURNAL.

Friday, August 22, 1845.

Charles Fisher.

It will be seen from the returns in another column, that Fisher is beaten in the second district. We regret this much.—Charles Fisher is an able man, and a good States' right Democrat. The majority for Barringer is only 26, where the number of votes polled were nearly seven thousand. And we will venture to say, there are more than twenty-six Democrats in the district, who staid at home on the day of election, from apathy. We notice this particularly, with the view of impressing upon our friends, the propriety, as well as the duty, of coming up to the polls like men on all occasions, when there is even a chance of their votes telling. Fisher lost his election by twenty-six votes, over eight counties—about three votes to each county.—Now had the Democrats done their *whole* duty, could they not have overcome this small majority. A free man should always recollect that it is possible that the political cast of his government may depend upon his individual vote.

The Mountain District.

We expressed some time ago, our hope that Clingman would receive a permit to stay at home, at the hands of the people of the first district. The Raleigh Register of Tuesday last, brings us the intelligence that Mr. Graham, who represented the district in the 27th Congress, has been elected over Clingman. The Highland Messenger says, the majority for Graham is three hundred and twenty-six votes. We have not the returns, but this may be relied on. It must be a source of pleasure to every Southern man, and particularly to every North Carolinian, to see the seal of disapprobation so unequivocally set upon the course which Clingman pursued during the short time which he misrepresented the Mountain district in the national councils. The very session in which he took his seat, he was found not only voting with Adams & Co., for the abolition of the 21st rule, which prohibited the reception of abolition petitions, but he actually made a speech levelled at its destruction. During the Texas debate last winter, he made a speech which purported to be an expose of his views on the question of annexation, but which was a low, scurrilous, Billing's gate tirade, belched forth against the Democratic party. His own State, so far as his puny voice went, he held up to the scorn of the Union. It was in reply to this latter, that Yancey, of Alabama, gave him such a severe castigation. We say we are glad, for the honor of the good old North State, that this renegade to the South has been left by the people to reflect in retirement over the misdeeds of his short and inglorious congressional career.

"A Working Democrat."

We are occasionally sorely troubled to make out what many who write for the press are driving at. The communication of "A Working Democrat" in the last Chronicle, troubled us not a little on this score. The editor of the New Orleans Picayune, last winter, in speaking of Archer's report as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said that he could make nothing out of it, 'till he hit upon the expedient of reading it backwards. We have tried this plan with the communication of "A Working Democrat," but find that it is equally senseless, whether read backwards or forwards. We think we can easily see the kid gloved gent peeping from under the clumsy mask of a hard working Democrat. If it frets him, we can tell him for his comfort, that we will very soon have the thousand subscribers of which we spoke in that *unleaded* article. So let him fret on.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.
WAR OR NO WAR.

So often has the question, shall we have war with Mexico? been asked during the last six or eight months, that its reiteration now only produces a smile of incredulity on the countenances of those of whom it is asked. Through a Postcript in the Journal of last Friday, we said that the New Orleans papers of the 7th inst. had brought intelligence that Mexico had at last declared war. We added, that this might prove to be a false alarm. The basis for this rumor will be found in the official communications from the Mexican Minister of War and Marine which we publish in another column. The New Orleans editors thought these official declarations tantamount to a declaration of war; and so they would had they issued from the high functionaries of any other civilized nation. But as we have often said before the Mexican is a poor, weak, pusillanimous Government, whose declarations and bravadoes have been so often before, so vaingloriously put forth, and as often ingloriously backed out from, that, in reality, no calculations can be made of what she will do from what she has said. It was expected that the next arrival at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, would bring a formal declaration of war from our Southern friends. The arrival of the Water Witch was looked for with intense interest. The New Orleans papers of the 14th instant, chronicles this latter event. The Water Witch has arrived. The intelligence she brings, leaves the matter in still greater obscurity than it was before her arrival. For our own part, although we believe Mexico will be foolish enough at no distant day to commence hostilities with the United States, still we must see those hostilities actually commenced before we will make any more calculations on the gasconade of a Mexican Minister. As the subject is one which seems to interest our readers more than any other at present, we will give the latest intelligence as we find it in the New Orleans papers, and which was conveyed to that city by the Water Witch. We will leave our our readers to make their own speculations on the probabilities of a war. We condense the following from the N. O. Courier of the 14th instant.

Arrival of the Water Witch.—The Water Witch, so long and anxiously expected, has arrived at last, and brings no tidings of war, but mighty big threats on the part of our Mexican friends.

The Water Witch sailed from Vera Cruz on the 5th inst., and arrived here to-day.

The Tropic has issued an extra, from which we gather the following items:

The election for President of the Mexican Republic commenced on the 1st inst.: there are four candidates, General Herrera, president ad interim; General Almonte, late minister at Washington; Gomez Farias, and one other, whose name is not given.

Almonte has offered his services to the government in the Texan war, in which service he has some experience, having been aid de camp to Santa Anna in the memorable San Jacinto campaign. But his offer of service is regarded as a ruse to help him to the presidency.

The British brig of war Persian, arrived at Vera Cruz from Galveston, July 27, bringing the news of the Texan Convention having ratified the proposals for annexation, and a report that 4000 American troops were expected at Galveston in a few days.

It was said Mexico would issue no declaration of war against the United States, but as the Tropic says, it was the general opinion, she would merely attempt to re-conquer Texas without a declaration of war!!!

The news brought by the Persian, caused a great excitement throughout the country.—The executive laid before Congress an act to declare war, and authorising a domestic or foreign loan of $15,000,000, which amount is thought necessary to carry on the war. This scheme of the executive was under discussion in the two houses.

The letter from which the foregoing particulars are extracted, concludes with saying—we have no news from the American squadron, but think it will soon appear.

It is said (remarks the same letter) that the troops now on the road to Texas, amount to 10,000 men!!!

Most of this news is flimsy and inconsistent, one part with another.

For the Journal.

Fairly Cornered.

"We do not feel obligated to give attention to anonymous communications, written very probably by the Editor of the paper in which they are published, whether said communications be signed Q. in the corner, or Q. in any other place."—*Chronicle.*

You do'nt say so. I didn't think a Coon was so easily cornered. You do'nt feel "*obligated*," eh? But you do'nt get off so easily. I wonder if the Editor of the Chronicle do'nt use spectacles. If he does, I suppose he has two pairs; one for looking at "Coondom" and the other at Democracy. The glasses must have the magical effect of changing what appears to his wisdom, fair and correct in a Fed into illegality and fraud in a poor Democrat. I have attained my object. The Chronicle man is fairly cornered. He do'nt know exactly what to say. He dodges and shuffles.—The Chronicle do'nt want to know any thing about those two gentlemen Coons, eh? It was all right for them to vote out of their county, eh? But it was fraudulent and illegal for a poor Democrat to do the same thing last winter, eh? Ah! Mr. Chronicle, you had better be frank and acknowledge that you are fairly cornered. Q IN THE CORNER.

From the Raleigh Standard.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Tennessee. Aaron V. Brown, the democratic candidate, is ceriainly elected Governor of Tennessee. It is thought his majority will reach two thousand. In the Legislature thus far the democrats have made a net gain of three members. There is no doubt, says the Washington Union, of a small democratic majority. For Congress, the returns are too incomplete from the closely contested Districts to enable one to judge with any degree of accuracy. B. Martin, and Hon. Andrew Johnson, democrats, are certainly elected. The Nashville Whig of the 9th instant, as good as gives up the State.

Indiana. The following members of Congress are certainly elected in Indiana:

Districts.	Majorities.
1st.—Robert D. Owen, (d.)	1,000
2d.—Thos. J. Henley, (d.)	800
3d.—Thomas Smith, (d.)	591
4th.—Caleb B. Smith, (w.)	1,600
5th.—William W. Wick, (d.)	1,600
6th.—John W. Davis, (d.)	1,500
7th.—Ed. W. McGaughey, (w.)	178
8th.—John Pettit, (d.)	565
9th.—Charles W. Catchcart, (d.)	200

Mr. Kennedy is supposed to be elected in the 10th District. The Senate of Indiana stands equally divided—the democratic Lieutenant Governor having the casting vote. The lower House is largely democratic. This insures a democratic Senator from this State.

Kentucky. The returns from this State are still indefinate and uncertain. The Whigs have probably triumphed, and Mr. Marshall is thought to be beaten. The last Union states on the authority of a Louisville paper, that Martin, democrat, is probably elected over Hon. John White, the former Whig Speaker. Mr. Tibbatts, dem., is said to be elected by 124 majority.

Alabama. It is still uncertain who is elected Governor of Alabama. Mr. Terry was the regular democratic candidate, but Mr. Martin, democrat seems to be running ahead of him. The Mobile Register says it believes Mr. Terry is elected. In the Mobile District the majority for Mr. Dargan. dem., is about 460. Felix G. McConnell, dem., is thought to be elected over Mr. Rice, the regular democratic nominee.

Murder.—On Tuesday last, a man by the name of Gibbons, employed as ferryman on the North-east branch of the Cape Fear river, nine miles above town, was shot through the head within a few yards of his house. The Coroner summoned a jury on the next day, but we learn that nothing was elicited during the examination, which could lead to the discovery of the homicide. The gun with which the unfortunate deceased was shot, was loaded with buck shot. The charge entered the head and is supposed to have caused instant death. Suspicion has not yet been attached to any one.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

Tha steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on Sunday last, in less than twelve days from Liverpool, which place she left on the 5th inst. The intelligence which she brings is unimportant. The prices of American produce continues about the same as per last advices. Large sales of Cotton had been made during the ten days previous to the sailing of the Hibernia, without any alteration in prices. The political news is destitute of interest.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

The following description of the new Custom House in this place, now almost finished, we find in the Chronicle of Wednesday last. We believe it is a tolerably faithful outline of the dimensions, &c.

It is so arranged, and is to be used conjointly, for Custom House, Post Office, and United States District Court purposes. The Custom House corps of officers have taken possession of their apartments. The building has been erected on the scite of the old Custom House, on North Water street, facing the river. The situation is not favorable for showing the structure to advantage, but still it presents an imposing aspect.

Annexed is a more particular description of the building, furnished at our request by a gentleman concerned in its construction.

The Custom House is three stories high; with attic in rear; has thirty-nine feet front, and is sixty-five in depth. It has a pediment front, erected on a basemented story of red-sand-stone, *rusticated.* The front has two antæs, and two columns, with capitals, after the manner of the Temple of the Winds at Athens, and cornice, which is continued on the two sides and returned on the rear, with antæs on rear corners; all being of red-sandstone from Connecticut river. The front, rear, and the two flank walls are faced with the celebrated Baltimore pressed brick. The first story has four rooms, with vestibule and hall. Two of the rooms are for the Post Office; one of the others for the U. S. Marshal. The second story has likewise four rooms, with vestibule and hall. The rooms are for the use of the Custom House officers, Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor, Inspectors, &c. The third story has a spacious and beautiful room for the use of the United States District Court. This room has a dome thirty-four feet in diameter, divided into twenty-four pannels. On the same floor are jury rooms. In the attic there is an office for the Clerk of the Court, and another belonging to the Custom House department. The building is fire-proof without; the doors and window shutters are all of heavy wrought iron, and the roofing of thick copper, plated with tin.

The Custom House has been built from the design, and under the superintendence of John S. Norris. The work was commenced in May 1843. The cost altogether will be about $34,000.

ELECTION OF CLERKS.

For the convenience of the public, we give the names of all the Clerks of the Courts, elected on the 7th inst., so far as they have reached us, we shall continue to publish the list 'till we complete it.

Counties.	*Superior Court.*	*County Court.*
Iredell,	S R Bell,	J F Alexander,
Cabarrus,	— Hunt,	— Foard,
Rowan,	— Johnston,	— Hardie,
Davie,	R L Rose,	J Clements,
Beaufort,	Fr H Hawks,	H J B Clark,
N. Hanover,	O Alderman,	L H Marsteller,
Caswell,	— Groves,	— Slade,
Cumberland,	— McLauren,	— McRae,
Nash,	W H Smith,	F M Taylor,
Johnston,		T Bagley,
Franklin,	R Lawrence,	Y Patterson,
Granville,	B E Cook,	J M Wiggins,
Wayne,	W K Lane,	John A Green,
Lenoir,	G P Kincey,	W C Loftin,
Orange,	R M Jones,	J Allison,
Guilford.	T Caldwell,	— Logan,
Warren,	B E Cook,	MJMontgomery
Stokes,	Isaac Golden,	John Hill,
Moore,	Col Morrison,	— Curry,
Chatham,	J Thompson,	N A Stedman,
Hertford,	W D Valentine,	L M Cooper,
Jones,	J C Bryan,	J H Hammond,
Edgecombe,	E D McNair,	Wm Norfleet,
Robeson,	— McMillan,	— Howell,
Duplin,	H Sullivan,	J H Jerman.

North Carolina.—The *Highland Messenger* (Whig and supporter of Clingman) announces the defeat of its candidate for Congress, and states that the official returns give Graham a majority of 326. Clingman publishes a Card (a long one) in the *Messenger* to explain his defeat. So that matter is settled. The *Messenger* maintains that Graham is more than half a Democrat—so much the better. We had judged that he was a true Southern man, and on that account desired his triumph over a betrayer of the South. Our brothers of the "old North State" have gone gloriously thro' their election every where, but this last triumph we hold the greatest of all. Let the fate of Clingman be a warning.

Charleston Mercury.

The Slave Trade.—It appears by the accounts received by the Great Britain, that Brazil has notified the British government of her intention to put an end to the arrangement she had made by treaty, for permitting England to search vessels under her flag for slaves, trying slavers as pirates, and submitting the cases to a miced commission. Upon this, England seems determined to take the law into her own hands, and upon the ground that Brazil did not carry out the treaty in good faith; and ministers are pressing a bill through Parliament for treating Brazilian slave traders as pirates, (searching them, of course) and "giving to her Majesty's courts of admiralty the power to take cognizance of, and to adjudicate upon, all vessels captured for carrying on the slave trade contrary to the convention of 1826—a power from which these courts have hitherto been specially debarred by the act of Parliament, originally passed for carrying that convention into execution—in consideration that provisions were therein adopted for the maintenance of those mixed tribunals which the Brazilian government has now determined to dissolve." Would Great Britain have thus treated a formidable nation?

Union.

ELECTION RETURNS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Clingman, (F.)	*Graham, (F.)*
Cherokee,	270	
Macon,		160
Haywood,	99	
Buncombe,	328	
Henderson,	66	
Rutherford,		m 386
Burke,	164	
Yancy,		m 112
Cleaveland,		m 679
McDowell,	154	
Caldwell,		m 104
	1081	1441

Graham's majority,

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Barringer, (F.)	*Fisher, (D.)*
Mecklenburg,	639	788
Lincoln,	377	990
Iredell,	1517	444
Davie,	530	371
Rowan,	895	785
Catawba,	457	996
Cabarrus,	811	480
	5368	5342

Barringer's majority 26. Clay's, in 1844, 862.

THIRD DISTRICT.

	McMillan, (F.)	*Reid. (D.)*
Ashe,	677	540
Wilkes,	1224	245
Surry,	963	1055
Stokes,	912	1189
Rockingham,	372	1035
Caswell,	216	1058
	4364	5132

Reid's maj. 768; Polk's, in 1844, 372.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Worth, [F.]	*Dockery, [F.]*
Richmond,	167	573
Montgomery,	—	m 200
Anson,	m 300	—
Stanly,	—	m 1
Randolph,	836	581
Davidson,	—	m 750
Guilford,	619	766
	1922	2871

Dockery's majority 949.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Haughton, [F.]	*Dobbin, [D.]*
Wake,	817	1221
Chatham,	928	768
Cumberland,	372	1056
Moore,	466	627
Johnston,	448	670
Wayne,	205	900
	3236	5242

Dobbin's majority, 2006; Polk's, in 1844, 993.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Meares, [F].	*McKay,[D]*	*Polk,*	*Clay.*
Robeson,	488	552	591	559
Columbus,	131	340	363	135
Bladen,	229	485	486	280
Brunswick,	265	208	283	351
New Hanover,	240	872	1122	383
Sampson,	441	831	878	533
Duplin,	223	911	936	223
Lenoir,	296	332	356	225
Jones,	181	130	142	203
Onslow,	139	508	717	194
	2633	5169	5,875	3685

McKay's maj. 2536; Polk's in 1844, 2789.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Bond. [F.]	*Daniel. [D.]*
Orange,	1256	1572
Person,	97	474
Granville,	563	878
Franklin,	268	729
Warren,	82	768
Halifax,	463	451
	2729	4872

Daniel's maj. 2143; Polk's maj. in '44, 1253.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Donnell. [F.]	*Clark. [D.]*
Nash,	77	758
Edgecombe,	97	1318
Pitt,	625	450
Beaufort,	844	542
Washington,	347	132
Tyrrell,	367	114
Hyde,	468	207
Craven,	558	478
Carteret,	341	370
Greene,	275	271

Clark's maj. 641; Polk's maj. in '44, 913.

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Outlaw, [F.]	*Biggs. [D.]*
Martin	276	577
Bertie,	444	413
Hertford,	277	239
Northampton,	464	485
Gates,	321	437
Chowan,	247	264
Perquimons,	365	322
Pasquotank,	477	266
Camden,	512	131
Currituck,	166	561
	3549	3695

Biggs's maj. 146: Clay's maj. in '44, 826.

TRAGICAL AFFAIR IN WASHINGTON—*A Young Man Shot Dead in the Street.*—We are indebted to the politeness of H. J. Rogers, Esq., of the Telegraph, for the following despatch received from Washington last evening, announcing another of those scenes of blood and outrage, which of late years, we regret to say, are of almost daily occurrence:

[*By the Magnetic Telegraph.*]

Half-past 6 o'clock, P. M.—Mr. William Kendall, son of Amos Kendall, Esq., was a few minutes ago, met on the Avenue and shot dead by Rufus Elliott, brother-in-law of John C. Rives, Esq.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

Honest Confession.

The Whigs have raised a mighty outcry about the removals and appointments which the President has made or may make. We commend to their notice the following little paragraph which we find as a communication in the *Union:*

The following is an extract of a letter addressed to a gentlemen in Washington by an honest Whig in the West. The writer seems to conclude that Mr. Clay would act up to the declaration he made in 1841, substantially as follows: that "the Democrats in office were already tried and condemned, and were going about like criminals in a cart, with halters about their necks, to execution; that if one remained in office, *he would be left as a monument of the sparing grace of the Whig party.*"

Extract.—"I think the President has done very well, so far; and, although a Whig, I have no hesitation in saying that, had Mr. Clay been elected, there would have been ten removals for one made by Mr. Polk."

To cure a cough.—The editor of the Baltimore Farmer says the best remedy he ever tried in his family for a cough or cold is a decoction of the leaves of the pine-tree, sweetened with loaf sugar, to be freely drank warm when going to bed at night, and cold throughout the day

From the N. O. Jeffersonian Republican, Aug. 7.

MEXICO.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

The schooner Relampago, which recently arrived at the Balize from Vera Cruz, came up to the city on Tuesday evening. It was not until a late hour yesterday that we received the letter, an extract from which follows, containing the official communications, a translation of which is subjoined:

The letter is from a friend and correspondent in Vera Cruz, and enclosed the communications, which are from the Minister of War and Marine of Mexico. It appears by these, that the previous intimations of the intention of Mexico to declare war against this country have assumed a positive and determinate shape.

We have reason to believe that the despatches to the Department, communicated the fact of war having been declared by the Mexican Government.

OFFICE OF WAR AND MARINE.

SECTION OF OPERATIONS.

CIRCULAR.—The United States have consummated the perfidy against Mexico, by sanctioning the decree which declares the annexation of the department of Texas to that Republic.

The injustice of that usurpation is apparent, and Mexico cannot tollerate such a grave injury without making an effort to prove to the U. States the possibility of her ability to cause her rights to be respected.

With this object, the Supreme Government has resolved upon a declaration of war against that power, seeing that our forbearance, instead of being received as a proof of our friendly disposition, has been interpreted into an acknowledged impossibility on our part to carry on a successful war.

Such an error on the part of the U. States will be advantageous to Mexico, because, suddenly abandoning its pacific attitude, it will to-morrow communicate to Congress the declaration of war, and excite the patriotism of its citizens to sustain the dignity of the nation and the integrity of its territory, now treacherously attacked, in utter disregard of all guaranties recognised in this enlightened age.

You will readily appreciate the importance of this subject, and the necessity of preparing the troops under your command to march toward any point which may require protection against these most unjust aggressions.

I am directed by the provincial President to enjoin upon you, as general-in-chief of your division, and as a citizen of this republic, to hold yourself in readiness to repel those who seek the ruin of Mexico.

The government is occupied in covering the different points on the frontiers, and in collecting the necessary means so that nothing may be wanting to those whose glory it will be to defend the sacred rights of their country.

I have the honor to communicate for your intelligence, and to direct your conduct.

God and Liberty.—Mexico, July 16, 1845.

GARCIA CONDE.

This circular to the authorities subordinate to this office.

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Most excellent Senior: As my notes of the 30th of March and the 7th of April of this year, concerning the deserters and recruits for the army, have not produced the effects which his Excellency the President *ad interim* desired, as the Governors have not been able to gather a number of men by any means adequate to the wants of the army, his Excellency has ordered your Excellency to provide the material, to enable the different departments to furnish their quota and complete the contingent of troops required by the decrees of 29th of December, 1843, and the 2d July, 1844; for although the supreme government has not exacted with punctuality the complement from these departments, she now sees herself under the necessity of doing so, for the war which she wages against the United States, the perfidy and treachery of which power has put her in possession of a part of this Republic.

His Excellency the President *ad interim* requires that your Excellency inform the Governors of the necessity which exists of detailing the number of men, so highly necessary to fill the ranks of the Army, and to excite the zeal and patriotism of the authorities that their preparations shall be so effectual as to fulfil the desire of the government, and prevent the dignity of the nation from being in any manner compromised.

I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency the following, to be used as occasion may require.

God and Liberty—July 16, 1845.—Garcia Conde. Most Excellent Senor, Minister of Foreign Relations and of Police. Transmit to the authorities depending upon your department.

Most Excellent Senor—It being necessary that the Troops of the line should cover the frontiers of the Republic, and March toward Texas to conquer that department usurped by the United States, his excellency the President ad interim has commanded me to transmit you this note to excite the zeal and patriotism of the governors, that they place under arms in their respective districts all the force which can be collected in defence of the laws, to be ready to serve as a safe-guard of their respective departments, accordiug to the decree of the 4th of June of this year, and the regulation of the 7th inst.

Your Excellency will communicate to the Governors this supreme resolution, and inform them of the obligations under which the citizens are to contribute to the defence of their country, and to sustain rights, violated by a nation which refuses to acknowledge them, and obliges Mexico to maintain them by force, which it most undoubtedly will, or fall in the struggle.

She will not consent to give up one half of her territory from the base fear of losing the other. Hoping that your Excellency will furnish me with information as to the number of men which can be devoted to this important object, your Excellency will please to accept my most high consideration.

God and Liberty! Mexico, July 16, 1845.

GARCIA CONDE.

To the most Excellent Senor, Minister of Foreign Relations and Police.

All the Mexican vessels now in port have obtained their clearancies from the Custom house, with the exception of the schooner Relampago.

The Bee of the 9th inst., gives the following translation of the circular addressed by Senor Arrangoiz, lately Mexican Consul at New Orleans, to his compatriots in the United States, announcing to them the closing of the Consulate and the reason for the measure:

Mexican Consulate,
New Orleans, August 8th, 1845.

By order of His Excellency the President of the Republic, I inform the Mexican citizens residing in the United States that his Excellency has determined that this Consulate be closed, and that I return to Mexico, taking with me its archives, in consequence of the state of our relations with the United States. In compliance with this order, I will this day close my office, and will sail to-morrow for Vera Cruz, on board the Mexican schooner Relampago. F. DE ARRANGOIZ, *Consul.*

From the Washington Constitution.

FREE TRADE.

The advocates of this doctrine in the United States, mean by it *low duties*—a tariff so adjusted, as, with other sources of revenue, to bring just so much and no more money into the Treasury, than is required for an economical and proper administration of the Government. They are opposed to all unnecessary restrictions upon commerce. They go against all tariffs got up for protection and not for revenue. They are opposed to all *protective* tariffs, because they are restrictive and prohibitory in their operations, levying a tax upon the many for the benefit of the few; unjust and oppressive upon *particular* sections, whose agricultural productions furnish the great bulk of commerce, which so largely promotes the wealth and the advancement of nations. The protective system is a system of violence as well as injustice. It violates that great principle of trade, which impels and influences men to exchange something which they have and do not want, for something which they have not and therefore need. It prohibits the exchange of superfluities for necessaries. It is an artificial system, which would shut up the markets of the world for the sale of our products, and *compel* us to supply our wants from what they are pleased to style a 'home *market.*' Of all the countries under the face of the *sun*, ours is certainly the least favorable for such a system to be thought of or tolerated. Its immense area, its soil, and its climate, must make it, to the end of time, peculiarly an exporter of a vast amount of products to find a foreign market. It must be, and is, a commercial as well as an agricultural country. But how shall we find a market for our surplus products of other countries? How can we export, unless we can import? There is a principle of political economy better established—indeed, there is no law of physical nature more certain and fixed—than that no nation can long continue to export unless they can also import. Reciprocity is its gravitating principle—the law of its vitality and existence. The purpose and the effect of our prohibitory tariff system—our vaunted 'American system'—is to destroy this reciprocity. It would force our products upon others, but levy such duties and taxes upon theirs, as to shut them out of our markets. But what do the protectionists offer us by their system? A home market! "High duties make low prices; and we offer you a *home* market, instead of a foreign one," say the princes of Lowell. But if their semi-annual dividends were as fallacious and as groundless as their arguments, we should soon escape the flagitious consequences of a protective tariff.

The effect of this protective system is not only to violate the vital laws of commerce, but also to obstruct and prevent those moral influences which enter so largely into a proper system of political economy. The following passage from an able article on free trade, in the last number of the British Quarterly Review, places our last remark in the clearest light:

"The sort of antagonism which the supporters of commercial restriction are in the habit of assuming, between political economy and Christian morality, will be regarded by future generations with similar feelings to those with which we look back on the old theological objections to the Copernican astronomy. Even apart from the circumstances that some of our ablest and most earnest living advocates of Christianity rank high as expositors of economical science, the assumption of a contradiction between doctrines of social philosophy verified by an adequate induction of facts, and those principles of social duty which Providence has authenticated as the laws of human action, is, in any case, sufficiently strange.—Economical truth is not less divine than astronomical truth. The laws which govern the phenomena of production and exchange are as truly laws of God, as those which govern the phenomena of day and night. To ascertain, by inductive inquiry, the natural conditions of commercial and industrial prosperity, is to ascertain the will of Deity with regard to a certain department of human conduct; to act in conformity with those conditions, so ascertained, is to act religiously. All truths of science become, when viewed with reference to their Author, religious truths, and draw after them religious duties.

"It is not difficult, we think, to discern a moral beauty and nobleness even in those special results of economical science which are most decried for selfishness and inhumanity. The familiar formula of Free Trade policy—'buy in the cheapest market, and sell in the dearest,'—certainly savours more of vulgar commercial prudence, than of philanthropy; yet what is it, but a brief vernacular description of the very course of conduct that the most enlarged and comprehensive philanthropy would dictate. Cheapness means abundance—excessive and extraordinary cheapness, superfluity. Dearth means scarcity—excessive and extraordinary dearth, distress. To buy in the cheapest market, and sell in the dearest, is, then, in fact and effect, to take the products of the earth, and the creations of the human hand and brain, from the place where they are least wanted, to the place where they are most wanted—to bring need and superfluity together for mutual adjustment. The definition of trade which is the best rationale of it we know—the 'mutual relief of wants by the exchange of superfluities'—and of which the rule of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest (*i. e.*) relieving the wants that press most, by supplies drawn from where they will be least missed, is the obvious corollary, is something more than the dry formula of a dry science. It is warm with the humanities. It tells of human misery alleviated, human happiness increased and diffused, divine bounty so applied and approved as to yield the *maximum* of human good. Those laws which interpose between the respective wants and superfluities of such countries as America—countries each possessing a power, practically unlimited, of supplying that which the other most needs; which forbid American corn to meet British manufactures; which interdict the boundless fertility of the Ohio prairies from feeding the hunger of Lancashire, and the boundless productiveness of Lancashire looms from clothing the nakedness of Ohio; which crowd the warehouses of Manchester with unsaleable shirts, and cover the quays of

New Orleans with putrescent Beef—are laws whose mere impolicy and absurdity one almost overlooks in view of their sin against civilization and humanity."

Oregon Negotiation.—In reply to the enquires of the Illinois Register and other journals, in regard to the negotiation now understood to be pending between the United States and Great Britain, on the Oregon question, the Washington Union employs the following language. The last sentence expresses the sentiments of the whole nation:

"We aswer frankly, and in the same 'respectful' spirit in which the 'State Register' has spoken to us that all negotiations between nations, during their pendency, have at all times been confined to the parties conducting them. In reference to the Oregon question, as must be the case in all negotiations, the President and his constitutional advisers are the only persons who can know what is transpiring. Why, then, call on the 'Union' to declare what *has been done*, or *what will be done*, on this subject? At the meeting of Congress, the President will doubtless lay before them all that has occurred, or may occur, as far as the same can be properly communicated, compatibly with the public interests. Of one thing we may confidently assure the 'Register,' and all others who have been pleased to propound these questions to us; and *that* is, that the administration will firmly assert and maintain all our rights to the Oregon territory, and that they will preserve and uphold the sacred honor of their country."

The Hon. Henry A. Wise, U. S. Minister to Brazil, has sent to the National Institute at Washington two animals—a young South American leopard and a species of the antelope from the province of Ceara. They were, Mr. Wise states in his letter accompanying them, presented to him for the Institute by A. Ildefonzo Gomez, a gentleman of science, a learned physician, and the best naturalist in Brazil who has promised to procure for the Institute specimens of the seeds and plants of Brazil, at the proper season. Mr. Wise has also sent to the Institute a specimen of the fruit of an African tree, called Boabab, which he thus describes: "The fruit is similar to a gourd in shape and size, and covered with a green felt like rind. The substance of the rind is as hard, nearly, as the shell of the cocoanut. But if you will cut off the stem, and open it at the stem end, you will find it to contain *a natural cream of tartar*, which enclosing the seed, and strung on fibres similar to those of the tamarind pod, is used to make a delicious, cooling, acidulous beverage, quite refreshing in a hot climate, and similar in its medicinal effects to that of the substance which it so much resembles."

Most Capital Joke.—The editor of the Advertiser, published at Lowell, Mass., tells the following excellent story, every word of it he puts down as being as true as gospel:

It is well known that in our vicinity, there will probably be built at some no very distant day a new manufacturing town, which, it is predicted, will rival Lowell. At all events, a very wealthy corporation have purchased water power and land at a heavy outlay. A short time since, a distinguished and rich member of the company called upon a landholder down the river for the purpose of negotiating for a parcel of land, supposed to be necessary to the success of the new enterprise. Liberal offers were made, but the holder was not ready to part with his land—he "wanted time to reflect." Time passed, and the anxious negotiator called again and again, until his patience became well nigh exhausted. As a last resort, he informed the obturate landholder that unless he sold his patch of soil, the corporation would undoubtedly locate on the opposite side of the river. This announcement had a manifest effect upon the listener, which was regarded with no little complacency by the capitalist. "You really don't mean to say you will build upon the other bank, if I refuse to sell?" asked the citizen in an anxious tone. "Yes, sir, I do say it—and what do you say to *that*, sir?" replied the millionaire, with the air of a man who feels he is fairly "out of the woods." "Oh, nothing at all," quoth the farmer; "*only, I own about ten times as much land on t'other side, and would be willing to do something handsome, if you will agree to go over the river!*" It is needless to add, the great man made his exit with a flea buzzing in his ear, like a cotton mill in full blast.

Egyptian Anecdote.—The katsheff related the following almost incredible anecdote.—Several of his suite, who were present, were, indeed, ready to attest the truth of it, but, whether true or false, it is one which might very properly be inserted in the next edition of Munchausen's book of marvels:—"It is not long since," began the katsheff, "that a man from Berbar settled here, and was well known to all of us. One morning he led his horse to the Nile to water, and fastened the rope by which he held it round his arm, and, while the animal was quenching his thirst, he knelt down to prayer. At the moment when he was lying with his face upon the ground, a crocodile attacked the unhappy man, swept him into the water with his tail, and swallowed him. The terrified horse exerted all his strength to run away, and, as the rope which was attached to the arm of his dead master, in the stomach of the crocodile, did not snap, and he could not disengage himself from it, the affrighted animal not only pulled the crocodile itself out of the river, but dragged it over the sand to the door of his own stable, where it was soon killed by the family, who hurried to the spot, and afterwards found the dead body of the victim entire in the belly of the horrid monster."

Prince Pucklar Muskau's Egypt.

Crocodiles of the Nile.—It is singular that, in certain localities, these animals are much more to be dreaded than at others, and, even then, not always in proportion to their larger or smaller numbers. At Assouan, for instance, they have never yet been seen to attack a man, whereas, at Wadi Halfa, the greatest precaution must be taken to avoid them. Near Dongola, again, they are more harmless, though more numerous. The katsheff of Wadi Halfa told me that he had gone, the year before, with a friend, to bathe near the cataracts.—Scarcely had they advanced a few feet into the river, where the water was not up to their waists, when a crocodile rose close to them, seized his companion, and immediately disappeared with him under the water. Soon afterwards he saw the monster rise again at a short distance, playing with his victim as a cat plays with a mouse, till he landed on a small island, and there, to all appearance, began to devour the lifeless body in sight of the katsheff. On the same evening, and at the same spot, a boy and a goat also fell a prey to the rapacity of a crocodile. The principal danger arises from the circumstance that the reptile buries itself in the sand of the bed of the river, and then, suddenly darting up, like the ant-lion, pounces upon its prey. If the crocodiles come swimming from a distance, it is much easier to avoid them, yet they have often been seen, at Metammah, pursuing people in the middle of the river, and it is affirmed that, if they have a choice between a black man and a white man, they invariably prefer the latter. Sometimes they pursue people on the land, in which case, however, it is only necessary to run round in a circle, when pursuit is impracticable, from the great difficulty which they have in turning.

Prince Pucklar Muskau's Egypt.

The Wasted Flowers.—On the velvet bank of a rivulet sat a rosy child. Her lap was filled with flowers, and a garland of rose buds was twined around her neck. Her face was as radiant as the sunshine that fell upon it: and her voice was as clear as that of the bird which warbled at her side. The little stream went singing on, and with every gush of its music the child lifted the flowers in its dimpled hand, and, with a merry laugh, threw it upon its surface. In her glee she forgot that her treasures were growing less, and with the swift motion of childhood, she flung them upon the sparkling tide, until every bud and blossom had disappeared. Then, seeing her loss, she sprang upon her feet, and, bursting into tears, called aloud to the stream, "bring back my flowers!" But the stream danced along regardless of her tears: and as it bore the blooming burden away, her words came back in a taunting echo along its reedy margin. And, long after, amid the wailing of the breeze, and the fitful bursts of childish grief, was heard the fruitless cry, "bring back my flowers!" Merry maiden! who art idly wasting the precious moments so bountifully bestowed upon thee, see in the thoughtless, impulsive child, an emblem of thyself. Each moment is a perfumed flower. Let its fragrance be dispensed in blessings on all around thee, and ascend as sweet incense to its beneficent giver. Else, when thou hast carelessly flung them from thee, and seest them receding on the swift waters of time, thou wilt cry in tones more sorrowful than those of the child, "bring back my flowers!" And the only answer will be an echo from the shadowy past, "*bring back my flowers!*"

Lowell Offering.

A Parrallel.—The recent cruel and atrocious massacre of the Arabs by the French savage Pelissier, and the troops under his command, has a parrallel in the following curious reminiscence produced from the history of French warfare in 1510. It is extracted from Sismondi, Hist. Republic. Ital., vol. 4, p. 47:

"A party of citizens and inhabitants of the neighboring plain had chosen another place of refuge. In the mountains, at whose base Vicenza is situated, is a vast cave named the Grotto of Masano, or Longara. * * * * This cave having a narrow entrance is easy of defence, and in the proceeding campaign it had served as a refuge for the neighboring people. Six thhusand unfortunate beings had retired there with all their goods; the women and children were at the back of the grotto, and the men guarded its entrance. A captain of French adventurers, named L'Herison, discovered this retreat, and with his troops made vain efforts to penetrate into it; but foiled by its obscurity and its windings, he resolved to suffocate all within it. He filled with the faggots the part he had occupied, and set fire to them. Some nobles of Vicenza who were among the refugees, now entreated the French to make an exception in their favor, and to let them ransome themselves, their wives and children, and all of noble blood. But the peasants, their companions in misfortune, exclaimed that they should all perish or be saved together. The whole cavern was now in flames, and its entrance resembled the mouth of a furnace. The adventurers waited till the fire had finished its ravages, to enter the cave and withdraw the booty which they had purchased by such terrible cruelty. All had perished by suffocation except one young man, who had placed himself near a chink, through which a little air reached him. None of the bodies were disfigured by the fire, but their attitudes sufficiently indicated the agonies they had undergone before death. Several women were delivered in their torments, and their infants died with them. When the adventurers brought back their booty to the camp, and recounted the mode of their obtaining it, they excited universal indignation. The Chevalier Bayard went himself to the cavern with the Provost Marshal, and caused him to hang in his presence, and in the midst of this scene of horror, two of the wretches who had kindled the fire. But this punishment was not sufficient to efface from the minds of the Italians the memory of so great a barbarity."

From the Albany Cultivator.

Agriculture and Mines of N. Carolina.

Having passed over the principal part of this State during the last year, I have thought perhaps it might interest some of your readers to give a sort of flying account of it. This State possesses as many natural advantages as any other in the Union. The eastern part of it has large and extensive fisheries for herring and shad. The planters who live on the coast and on the banks of the rivers, nearly all fish during the season. The offal of the fish is used by them as manure. This, together with the shell marl beds which are found in all the lower counties, enables the planters to make large crops of corn, wheat and cotton. The marl, however, is not yet much used, as its application is not well understood. The land is generally low and level, formed of a deep alluvial bottom, and strongly acid.—About five feet from the surface the formation of shell deposit commences, and extends in some places to the depth of ten feet. The marl laying so near the surface renders its application easy, which would neutralize the acid and render the soil more friable. Large tracts of land, which will now hardly bring weeds, by a good marling could be made to produce heavy crops. The county of Tyrrel is celebrated for its grapes and Scuppornong wine, several thousand gallons of which is made every year but mostly for home consumption. On the bank of the Cape Fear river some attention is paid to the culture of rice; the fields are quite extensive and very handsomely laid out. The lands in the western part of the State are generally good, especially when you approach the mountains, and nearly all the west of Raleigh, are rich in minerals, several extensive gold mines are in active opperation, and pieces of native gold have been found worth seventy dollars. In Davidson county there are some silver mines which are worked daily with from fifty to one hundred hands, yielding a good profit. Copper mines are numerous, but little or no attention is paid to them, as the process of melting is not understood, and the transportation of the ore too expensive, with the present state of the road, to send it to market. A survey of turnpike roads was ordered by the last Legislature, and as soon as it can be completed there is little doubt but that copper mining will be as profitable as the others. The principal crop of the mining region is cotton, but the low price and the distance from market, has caused many of the planters to turn their attention to mining, which will shortly prove very lucrative. There is great want of labor-saving machines here, both in mining and agriculture.

Your paper has a good circulation in North Carolina, and its effects are plainly to be seen. Almost every intelligent planter will *tell you*, or *show you*, something that he has learned from the Cultivator. The low price of lands, and the facility with which they could be improved offers great inducements to emigrants, and the investment of capital in this State.

Your friend,
JOHN C. MATHER.

Raleigh, N. C., July 14th, 1845.

Artichokes for Hogs—Southern Policy.

The artichoke is one of the most prolific of roots, and can be grown to great advantage as feed for hogs. If an acre of low, rich, moist ground, be planted with it, 3 by 2 feet apart, and tended as corn is, a thousand bushels may be grown thereon, and as to the digging and feeding, the hogs will do that themselves, if turned into the lot in the fall, and thus save the labor of gathering. They are fully as nutricious as potatoes, thrice as productive—and, we believe, when once planted, will seed the lot of themselves for many successive years.

There are thousands of acres in the South, which do not now bring their owners a groat a year, that might be converted into Artichoke autumnal pastures for hogs, and we especially commend our Southern friends to look to it.—The subject is eminently worthy of their consideration. By fencing in a few acres of such land on each plantation, planting it in artichokes, and turning the hogs in as soon as the seed is ripe in the fall, a plentiful supply of the very best food may be secured to bring them fat to the pens, so that they would only require a sufficiency of corn to harden the flesh. Such a course of provident economy, would enable Southern planters to raise their own bacon, and save to the State in which it might be pursued, thousands and tens of thousands of dollars annually, that are now sent out of it to purchase pork. We say to our Southern brethren, buy nothing that you can profitably produce yourselves; extend your system of culture; be sure to tet that system embrace every thing which enters into the consumption of the plantation, whether it be for the back, or the stomach, and a healthful condition of affairs will inevitably be the consequent result. Enlightened economy, state, and personal pride, all concur in indicating, that no farmer, or planter, should go abroad for supplies of the necessaries and comforts of life, so long as he possesses the ability to produce them himself; for every dollar sent out of a state under such circumstances, is a reckless waste of means, as the necessary consequence is, that, to the amount of its value it tends to impoverish its producer, and enrich a third party, who had no agency in its production, and who, from the remoteness of his local position, has no identity of interest in, or affinity of feeling with, the people whom he has rendered tributary to his enrichment.

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Aug. 16.

BACON,		7½ a	10½
COTTON—(Liv'pool classi'n.)			
Inferior and Ordinary,	6¼	a	6¾
Middling a middling fair,	7	a	7⅛
Fair a fully fair,	7¾	a	8
Choice,	—	a	—
GRAIN, Corn,	55	a	60
Oats, Maryland,	28	a	29
" Virginia,	27	a	28
Peas,	82	a	
LARD,	8½	a	9
NAVAL STORES—			
Tar, Wilmington,	1 25	a	1 50
Turpentine, soft,		a	
Rosin,		a	
Spirits Turpentine,	45	a	48
Varnish,	23	a	25
RICE—			
Ordinary to fair,	3 25	a	3 37½
Good and prime,	3 50	a	3 75
Choice,	—	a	—

Cotton.—The market for Upland Cotton since our last, continues to be very dull. Buyers appear to have entirely deserted the article. The accounts by the *Great Britain*, which were received on Thursday last, did not produce the slightest effect upon the market. Sales have been made with some slight concession in favor of buyers. We continue our quotations nominal. The sales for the week amount to 1256 bales. Receipts for the week, 1298 bales. In Sea Island we have only heard of 28 bales (stained,) which brought from 8 to 16 cts.

Rice.—The article has been somewhat in demand, and sales have been made at an advance of one quarter of a dollar per 100 lbs., since our last, and we have changed our quotations accordingly. The transactions have been principally for the West Indies and the hon e trade, with some choice lots for exportation. The sales of the week are 1963 tierces, as follows:—16 at $3¼; 84 at 3½; 75 at 3 5-16, 100 at 3⅜; 551 at 3½; 577 at 3⅝; and 560 at $3¾ per cwt. Received 588 tcs.

Rough Rice.—We have heard of no transactions in the article. Arrived 1800 bushels.

Grain.—The receipts have been 5300 bushels Western in bags, 4200 bushels Maryland, and 4000 bushels North Carolina Corn, all of which were taken by dealers. The Western brought 55 to 57c., bags included; the Maryland at 56c. The North Carolina Corn was sold some time since to arrive, at prices not made known. No arrivals of Oats or Peas this week.

Bacon.—There has been a demand for shoulders and sides. We have heard of sales of several lots amounting to 351 hhds., from 7½ to 8½, which is an advance upon last week's prices. We have accordingly changed our quotations. The stock is now very light.

Molasses.—About 135 hhds. Cuba Molasses have been received—90 hhds. of which have been disposed of in different lots at 27c.

Extracts Courier Price Current.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Aug. 16.

There has been an increase of trade during the week, but no material change in produce. Several lots of cotton have been in market, and sells freely at 6½ cents for best. The news by the Great Britain has not changed New York quotations. Flour is again remarkably scarce, and sold from waggons yesterday at $5, $5 25, and $5 50, cash. Bacon continues scarce, and we have heard of sales at 9 cents, hog round. Whiskey is now worth 45 to 47½ cents. No back-country brandy in market. North Carolina cotton in New York, 6½ to 7½ cents. The river has again fallen, and is now as low as at any time during the season.

Carolinian.

NEW YORK MARKET—Aug. 16.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft	$2 87½	a	2 94
Washington and Newbern,	2 87½	a	
Rosin,	53	a	70
Spirits Turpentine, gall.	40½	a	43
Tar,	2 25	a	2 37½
Rice,	3 50	a	4 25
Cotton	6	a	10

Cotton—There has again been a fair amount of business done since our last—there is, however, a continuance of the depressed feeling before noticed, and prices are still in favor of the buyer. The sales are for the week, 4650 bales.

Naval Stores—There have been sales of 529 bbls. Newbern Turpentine, on private terms; 600 Washington, $2 87½ per 280 lb.; 825 North County, (small barrels,) $2 62½ per bbl.; 1100 Newbern Rosin, 55 cents, delivered from vessel; spirits Turpentine, in large parcels, 40½ cents, cash—and in small lots, 41, cash, and 42 a 43, 4 mos.

Rice—There is a better feeling in the market, and sales at an advance on our last week's quotations, have been effected. The light stock, and advices from the south, have tended to reader holders firm. The sales reach about 600 tcs. at $3 75 a $4, including two parcels of about 100 tcs. each, on terms not transpired. We quote $3 50 a $4 25, as the extremes of the market.

MARRIED,

In this place on the 19th inst., by Rev. Mr. Stedman, James McGary, to Miss Eliza Keller, of Providence, R. I.

In Wilmington, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Drane, William Shaw, Esq., to Mrs. Phoebe Hamilton.

DIED,

In this County, on the 15th inst., after seven days illness, of bilious congestive fever, Mr. Samuel Bunting, aged 64 years.

Mr. B. was a kind and affectionate father, a good neighbor, and loved and esteemed by all who knew him.—*Com.*

In this county, on the 19th inst., Julia Ellen Smith, aged five years; daughter of the late Samuel Smith.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Aug 15—schr Lion, McCumber, New River, turpentine, to G W Davis.

16—schr Com. Warrington, Whitaker, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

schr Ellen, Boon, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

17 schr Jerome, McKeever, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

sloop Gleaner, Raburn, Shallotte, turpentine, to G W Davis.

18—brig Belle, Myers, New York, to G W Davis.

brig Leonora, Collins, New York, to John Hall.

brig Gardner H Wright, Rinton, (at Fort Caswell,) with stene.

schr Spray, Tortelle, Baltimore, to Brown & DeRosset.

schr Example, Mydgett, Middleton, N C, corn, to Wm Cooke.

schr Mary Frances, Douglass, Middleton, N C, corn, to Wm Cooke.

schr Alaric, Rodicks, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.

19—schr Lightfoot, Sleeper, Thomaston, to Russell & Gammell.

schr *E S* Powell, Murch, New York, to G W Davis.

21—schr Friendship, Farrow, Middleton, N C; corn, to Brown & DeRosset.

CLEARED.

Aug 16—schr Fair Lady, Harris, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.

21—Packet schr Jonas Smith, Collett, N York, by R W Brown.

brig Baltic, Moulton, Boston, by E Dickinson.

schr Example, Mydgett, Mattamuskeet, by Wm Cooke.

schr Mary Frances, Douglass, Mattamuskeet, by Wm Cooke.

GREAT BARGAIN!!

THE Subscriber, intending to change his business, offers for sale his entire stock in trade, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Groceries, &c., &c.

Persons desirous of engaging in the retail business, would do well to call and examine his stock.

THOS. EBORN.

Market Street, 2d door below Gardner's old stand.

Wilmington, Aug. 22d 1845. 49-tf.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

THERE will be a Meeting held at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening, August 25th at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society, with a PLEDGE which shall preclude its members not only from using, but also from dealing in ardent Spirits.

Aug. 23d, 1845. 49-1t.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED as the Assignee of CHS. B. MORRIS, is prepared to make payment of a dividend to the creditors named in third class in the deed of Assignment. Persons entitled to claim under said Assignment, are requested forthwith to present their demands to the undersigned, who will be in Wilmington on Monday or Saturday of each week.

NICK. N. NIXON, *Assignee.*

August 15, 1845.

CAUTION.

THE undersigned would caution the community against a certain dishonest scoundrel, by the name of John R. Floyd, who has runaway from this state, leaving myself and others to pay his debts. I would caution all good citizens of Mississippi, to which state he has runaway, to be on their lookout for him, as he will certainly deceive and cheat them if he gets a chance. I will also give a reward of $50 to any person who will deliver into my hands the said Floyd, within twelve months from this date.

N. F. BURDEAUX.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 15, '45. 48-1t

The Jackson, Mississippi paper, will please copy one time, and forward bill to N. F. B.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,

IN the "ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DEROSSET, *Ag'ts.*

July 11, 1845. 43-tf

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do	Subpœnas
do do	Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845.

Clothing.

3 CASES Plantation Clothing,
2 " sundry Fall Clothing,
A small assortment of Summer Clothing,
2 cases gentlemen's sewed Boots,
24 pairs ladies Slippers,
1 bale Brown Cotton. For sale by
Aug. 15, '45.] Wm. COOKE, *Ag't.*

Collector's Office.

DISTRICT OF OCRACOKE.

July 15th, 1845.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 20th of August, 1845, for building a Marine Hospital on the Island of Portsmouth, in this District, of the following dimensions, and in accordance with a plan approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and now in this office:

SPECIFICATIONS.

Dimensions of the main Building, 50 feet long by 40 wide, to be elevated 4 feet, single story 14 feet pitch, with roof suited to dimensions, a passage through the centre, and galleries 10 feet wide in front and rear of the building, with four rooms 20 feet square; the garret with three or four windows at each end or sides, to be divided into compartments, and fitted up for store rooms, and for the attendants, &c.;—to this main building is to be attached a wing or shed at each end, 20 feet wide, and extending from the outer tier of the front, to the outer tier of the portico, each of these wings to contain two wards, 20 feet square, with 4 smaller rooms, the wings to have a shed roof to suit; the building to be erected on Lightwood Piles, 12 inches square, with diagonal braces or anchors, of the same material, with 4 chimneys, 8 fire places, and 2 piazzas or vestibules, 50 by 10, supported by 6 turned columns, each with appropriate balustrade and rails in front, with steps and rails to correspond; the front and rear doors to have transen and side lights; the whole frame to be of the largest dimensions for such a building, with 16 pannel doors, and 24 windows, 14 by 10 lights, with blinds or shutters; the exterior of the house to be first covered with 1 or 1¼ inch boards, tongued and grooved or *ciphered*, afterwards to be covered on every side with juniper or cypress shingles, dressed to an equal thickness, in 5 inch courses, as also the roof; the interior of the building to be finished throughout, in a neat, plain, and workmanlike manner; the floors to be of quartered boards, the frame, outside plank, and floors to be of the best yellow pine, at the option of the agent of the United States, the whole to have two substantial coats of paint, to be lathed and plastered with the best quality of stone lime, throughout, the chimneys to be built of hard and well formed brick, all to be finished as above stated, and to the entire satisfaction of the agent of the United States, and to be completed in twelve months from the time the contract is closed.

Approved bonds will be required for the completion of the work according to contract; the work and materials are to be approved of by a superintendent to be appointed for that purpose. Payments will be made as it progresses not to exceed two thirds the actual value of the materials on the ground, and work done, and in sums nos less than one thousand dollars.

To obviate all difficulty it may be proper to state that no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate or certificates from responsible persons, that the individuals offering the proposal has the ability to g ve the necessary bond.

THOMAS I. PASTEUR,
46-t20a *Collector.*

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	8
To Agents	4	To Lawyers	4
To Brokers	3	To Mechanics	6
To Manufacturers	2	To Artists	2
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Supercargo	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Pres't of a Bank	1
To Dentist	1	To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To T'eacher	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Grocers	2	To Ladies	6
		Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date,	No. of Policies iss'd.	Gr. Rec'ts.	Loss & Ex.	Am't. In.
January 31st	$1086	$124.687	$27,414	$97,272
June 30th	1513	191.997	38 315	153,592
In. since 1st Feb.	$427	$67.220	$10,901	$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.

SAMUEL HANNAY, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 18, 1845.

To Travellers.

Comparison of Expense
TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH,
BY THE GREAT MAIL ROUTE
AND
THE RIVER AND BAY LINE.

By the Bay Line.

From Weldon to Baltimore,	$9 00
Breakfast in Baltimore,	50
Fare by the Morning Line to Philadelphia,	3 00
Dinner on the Road,	50
Whole expense,	$13 00

By the great Mail Route.

From Weldon to Baltimore by the Rail Road and Steamboat to Washington, and thence by the Stage Line to Baltimore, *eight dollars and fifty cents*—or by the Rail Road Line throughout, *two dollars and fifty cents* more, making	$11 00
From Baltimore to Philadelphia, by the *Evening* Line,	2 00
Two Meals between Petersburg and Philadelphia,	1 00
Whole expense,	$14 00

It will thus appear, that the whole expense between Weldon and Philadelphia, by the Great Mail Route, even if the Traveller takes the Washington and Baltimore Rail Road, is

BUT ONE DOLLAR MORE

To Philadelphia; and the Traveller reaches Philadelphia by this Route, a business day earlier than by the River and Bay Route, resting on the way, and avoiding not only the uncertainties and risk of greater delay by the Bay Line, but its liability to accidents, storms, sea sickness and other discomforts.

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Sup't R. & P. R. R.
June 20, 1845. 40-9t

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber's room a few days since, a SILVER HUNTING WATCH, No. 12,-154, with maker's name, John Harrison, Liverpool, marked in it. There is engraved on the cap thus: made to order of T. W. Brown, Wilmington, N. C. A reasonable reward will be paid for its recovery. JAS. H. MILMORE.

August 9, 1845. 47-3t

Received

PER Schr. Jonas Smith, from New York, and for sale by Wm. COOKE, Ag't.

10 BBLS. Canal Flour,
20 half bbls. do
6 boxes prime Cheese,
1 box Woolsey & Woolsey's Loaf Sugar,
1 bbl crushed do. do
1 hhd. Porto Rico do.
1 do. New Orleans do.
10 boxes Soap 4 half bbls. Outcalt's Snuff,
3 bbls. Butter Crackers, 3 bbls. Sugar Crackers,
3 bbls. and 10 boxes Soda Biscuit,
" Lord Byron," "Juste Sang," and "J. Roux" Cigars; Roll Brimstone, Sulpher, Copperas, Straw Paper, boxes ground Pepper, &c. &c.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Aug. 21, 1845.

BACON—Hams,		a	9
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders,	7	a	7½
Western,	7½	a	
BEESWAX,		a	25
BUTTER,	16	a	18
BEEF, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	6 50
prime,	4 50	a	5 00
CORN,	67	a	68
" Meal,	65	a	70
COFFEE,	8	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	5¼
CANDLES, tallow,	10	a	12
sperm,	30	a	35
FEATHERS,	30	a	32
FLOUR,	5 00	a	6 00
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	60	a	65
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	8½	a	9
Western,	6	a	00 7
LIME, Thomastown,	1 00	a	1 12
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards, plank & scant.	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,	15 00		16 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
Rives, Flooring boards,	12 00	a	12 25
wide, do.	6 50	a	7 00
Scantling,	5 00	a	0 00
Timber,	6 00	a	7 00
MOLASSES,	28	a	31
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	14	a	00 00
2, "	12	a	00 00
3,	00	a	7 00
NAILS,	5	a	5½
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.		a	2 00
Virgin dip,	0 00	a	2 70
hard,	1 15	a	1 20
Tar,	1 50	a	0 00
Pitch,	80	a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 60
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	35	a	40
Sp. Turpt.	37	a	
OIL, Sperm,		a	65
PEASE, Ground,	90	a	00
Black eye,	70	a	75
Cow,	70	a	75
PORK,	14 00	a	15 00
fresh	4½	a	5
RICE,	3 50	a	3 75
rough, ush			70
SALT, Turks Island, bushe	22	a	00
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 12
SOAP,	4	a	5
SHINGLES, country,		a	2 25
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	30	a	32
Gin,	30	a	35
Whiskey,	25	a	27
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	9 00	a	12 00
dressed,	10 00	a	11 00
SUGAR, West India,	7½	a	8
New Orleans,	6	a	6
loaf	10	a	15
TALLOW,	6½	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf, none		a	
VARNISH,	20	a	25
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 21.

Since the opening of the present week, the business of the place has, in a small degree, been more brisk than for several weeks previous. There are more shipping in port to-day, than we have known at any one time, for about two months past.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has come in somewhat freely since Monday, and prices have been quite settled at our quotations. Yellow dip sold to-day at $2 60, and Virgin $2 70 a $2 75. Our first figure for Virgin is the closing rates of the operations of this day. Hard Turpentine, half the price of Yellow dip, $1 25 a $1 30. Tar continues scarce, and price firm at $1 50.

LUMBER & TIMBER—River—There has not been much doing in either article for the past few days. Price declined. We quote Timber at $5 to $5 50. Flooring boards $12 to $12 75, Wide do. $6 50 to $7 00. Scantling firm, $5 00.

PEASE—Black Eye, none in market, would command from 70 to 75c. Cow about the same.

PROVISIONS—N. C. Bacon; Hams scarce. We quote 9c. by the quantity. Western Bacon, hog round, 7½ to 8c. Corn Meal, 65 to 70c. per bushel.

STAVES—We hear of none on the market, and would bring quotations above, which is an advance of previous rates.

CORN—Since our last report there has been four cargoes of Corn arrived, amounting in all to about 6,200 bushels. 3,000 bushels from Mattamuskeet, sold at 65c. by the cargo, and 3,300 bushels Baltimore, brought 67c., all afloat.

FREIGHTS—We refer to our quotations for the rates of freights heuce, and take occasion here to say that vessels are in demand.

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 40 cts. Spirits Turp 60 per bbl.
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	½	pr. ct.	prem
" " New York,	½	"	"
" " Boston,	½	"	"

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed to the store, lately occupied by Messrs. Rankin & Martin, Water Street. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 31, 1845.

Piano Forte.

A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, of Dubois & Stoddart's manufacture, for sale by WM. COOKE, *Agt.*

1 HHD. best Porto Rico Sugar,
2 " " N. Orleans do.
12 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 " St. Domingo do.
8 " Rio do.
10,000 Segars,
20 boxes Hydraulic pressed Candles,
48 " best Barret's chewing Tobacco, small lumps,
15 " No. 1, Soap,
10 " Soap, 10 kegs Lard.
10 bbls. superfine Canal Flour,
10 half bbls. " " "
10 boxes Cheese.

Received per brig Bells, and for sale low for cash or approved paper.

JOHN S. RICHARDS,
Market street, Burch's old store.

June 27, 1845.

HOLLOW-WARE—A small quantity, assorted sizes, now landing from brig Georgiana, for sale by JOHN S. RICHARDS,
July 4th, 1845. Market-st. Burch's old stand.

Cigars and Tobacco.

40,000 CIGARS of various kinds and qualities, in boxes of 100, 125, 250 and 500.

2 boxes superior manufactured Tobacco,
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

June 27, 1845. 44

Bacon.

4000 LBS. Edgecombe county Bacon.
For sale by
August 15, 1845.] Wm. COOKE, *Ag't.*

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DR. A. C. EVANS,

HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and complete stock of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscillaneous articles,

100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article,)
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)

Sulphate and Acct. Morphine, McMunn's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband' fluid Magnesia, Elatireum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wos,r Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative fo children,) French Mustard, &c., with the fol ing

PATENT MEDICINES:

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞All articles warranted genuine or returned.

July 18th, 1845. 44

Just Received at the OLD STAND DRUG STORE,

Corner of Front and Market-streets,

A LOT of the best Sweedish Leeches,
80 kegs superior White Lead,
Sands' Sarsaparilla and Tetter Remedy,
Indian and Swaim's Panacea and Cheeseman's Balsam,
A fresh lot of Peters', Lees', Leidy's and Moffat's Pills,
Dr. Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry, &c.

The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dr. Gideon B. Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup, an excellent remedy for that disease. He has also obtained the general agency for the sale of Spencer's Vegetable Pills. The genuine article can only be had here, as there is no other Agent in this state. Country Merchants supplied at Manufacturer's prices. He is weekly receiving additions to his stock of Medicines, and has now as full and complete an assortment as can be found at any other house in the state, which will be sold to Physicians and Country Merchants at the lowest prices and on liberal credit.

Best Havannah Segars, at wholesale or retail.

July 11th, 1845. WM. SHAW.

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,

and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞ Reference, the Citizens generally.

March 1, 1844 8-tf

CHARLES BARR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

GRATEFUL to the citizens of Wilmington for their liberal patronage, and anxious to merit a continuance of the same, has added to his Stock, a large lot of well assorted seasonable

CLOTHING,

Just received per schooner Ellen, from Philadelphia, together with a general assortment of superfine new style

FRENCH CASSIMERES,

AND

FANCY DRILLINGS

of the latest importations, received per Rail Road, making his stock altogether the most complete that has ever been offered in this market.

Persons wishing to purchase Clothing are respectfully requested to examine the article elsewhere, before calling on me, and unless I can offer them Goods on better terms than any of my competitors, I shall expect to suffer in consequence.

CHARLES BARR.

May 30, 1845. 37

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON. N. C.,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest French styles.

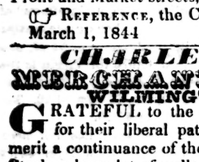
In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture Harness, of every description; Saddles, Bridles; Trunks, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

20 BBLS. CHAMPAGNE CIDER, a fresh article just received and for sale by

April 2d, 1845. GEO. W. DAVIS.

SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.—This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store.

M2, 1845. [33tf] ALONZO WARD.

MOLASSES, SUGAR AND COFFEE.—50 hhds. superior St. Jago Molasses; 6 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; 10 bags Cuba Coffee. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Ap16, 1845. 33

CORN—600 bushels prime white Corn in store, for sale by Wm. COOKE, Ag't.

July 4, 1845.

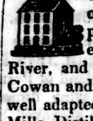
Molasses.

60 HHDS. St. Jago Molasses, in store and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

June 13, 1845. 39-tf

Real Estate for Sale.



THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven Lots, situated on the East side of the River, and adjoining the property of Robert H. Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are well adapted for the purpose of erecting Steam Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. *Also*, fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there are now two Grist Mills, about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. Upon this property, there is also a Saw-Mill Frame. There is about 180 acres of cleared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress, and Pine. There are also nine tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it; besides about as many more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots, where the subscriber now lives. Also, a family of first rate Negroes.

For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.

MILES COSTIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-tf

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as the Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Robert H. Cowan, offers for sale, upon the most liberal terms, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

An undivided moiety of the Ferry and Road over Eagle's Island, communicating with the town of Wilmington at the foot of Market street.

The Western portion of Lots No. 87 and 88, lying North of and adjoining the Lots on which the Wilmington Academy stands—the two Lots measuring 132 feet on Third street and about 200 feet on Chestnut street, and forming together one of the most eligible building sites in the town of Wilmington.

One-fourth of the Lot on Front street, immediately North of the Alley on the Northern side of the Presbyterian Church—measuring 33 feet on Front street and running Eastwardly 165 feet.

The tract or parcel of Land, North of the town of Wilmington, known generally as Hog's Folly, containing about 50 acres; and from its extended front on the River, its proximity to the town, and the general formation of the ground, presents extraordinary advantages, as a site for buildings to be used for manufacturing operations.

The Rice Lands, known as Caintuck, lying on the North side of the North-western branch of the Cape Fear River, about two miles above the town of Wilmington, and containing about 400 acres, including the Upland.

The tracts of Land, known as Red Hill and Swan Point, (situated about 12 miles from Wilmington by land,) on the North side of the North-eastern branch of the Cape Fear River, and together, containing upwards of 1200 acres. These tracts are now in cultivation, and all necessary improvements have been erected on them. The soil is of superior quality, facilities for reaching market are furnished by both the River and Rail Road, and a range for Cattle and Hogs is afforded which is unsurpassed in this section of the State.

About 400 acres of Pine Land near to and including the Race Course, three miles East of Wilmington.

Also, the Reversion expectant on a life estate, in the tract of Land known as the Little Bridge tract, about two miles from Wilmington, on Smith's Creek; together with the Bridge over said creek, and the Franchise attached to the said Bridge.

The foregoing property is offered at private sale, and unless disposed of in the meantime, will be sold at public Vendue during the week of December Term of New Hanover County Court.

A credit of one and two years will be given. The purchasers will be required to give notes with good and sufficient security, to be approved of at Bank, which are to be renewed every 90 days and the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of the credits as above, they will then be collected by instalments, according to the usage and requirements of the Banks in this place.

Mr. Robert H. Cowan, Jr., is authorized to make any contracts, and he will give any information which may be desired, in reference to the above described property.

SALLY T. COWAN, Ex'rx.

June 20, 1845. 40tf

DAIRY FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.

Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

NOTICE.

I offer for sale a valuable tract of Land, in Cumberland county, containing about 800 acres, immediately on the Cape Fear River, on the East side, 11 miles below Fayetteville, N. C. There is a good Mill stream running through the Land. On the premises, there is cleared land enough to make 200 barrels of corn, the largest part being River low lands; and the back woods is well timbered, sufficient to cut three tasks of turpentine boxes. For further particulars, apply to Maj. John T. Gilmore, at Fayetteville, or to myself, at Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C.

July 11th, 1845. [43-6t] H. SULLIVAN.

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the valuable plantation on which he now resides. The plantation is situated on the west side of the N. E. river, about one mile below South Washington, and contains about 686 acres. It contains both Turpentine and Corn land. There is a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses on the place. This tract of land lies between the rail road and the river, and its farthest point is not more than two and a half miles from each.

JOHN C. REGISTER.

South Washington, New Hanover co., N. C., July 4, '45. } 42-2m

BATHS! BATHS!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that his *BATHING HOUSE*, immediately in the rear of Mr. Richard Eagles' bar room, is now open for the accommodation of his patrons, and that *BATHS*, either *WARM* or *COLD*, can be had at any time between this and the 1st of September next.

Terms.—Ticket for the season—bath at pleasure, $8 00. Half ticket, or 3 times a week, $4 00. Single baths 50 cents.

Every thing will be kept neat and clean, and he will be ready at all hours to accommodate those who may patronise him.

ISAAC BELDEN.

June 6, 1845. 38-f. t. s.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the Invalid to Health and comfort, as the *Inventer* and *Proprietor* of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronised by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the *original preparation* as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common panegoric of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

☞ *Beware of such impostors* ☜

And purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent,

WM. SHAW.

☞The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.

April 11th, 1845.

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind *CORN, COB and SHUCK*, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stones to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constipating in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are incidnt to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the anima becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.—All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, *which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes.* ☞ *Read the subjoined certificate.*

☞ *The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.*

W. F. COLLINS.

March 14, 1845. 26-1y.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby. WM. BOYLAN.

March 14, 1845.—[26-1y

RECEIVED by schr. E S. POWELL, and for sale by Wm. COOKE, Agt.

10 Boxes Summer Candles,
10 Bags Green Laguira Coffee,
12 Kegs Assorted Sizes Nails,
3 Boxes Aromatic Tobacco,
2 Cases Gentlemens Calf sewed Boots,
12 Pair Ladies Slippers.

July 25, 1845.

NAILS—20 kegs 8d, 20 kegs 6d, 10 kegs 4d, daily expected, for sale by

JOHN S. RICHARDS,

1 July 1st. Market-st., Burch's old stand.

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by

G. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21.—[23

LIME AND HAY.—Just received and for sale, 300 casks Thomastown lime, 60 bundles Eastern Hay, by BARRY & BRYANT.

May 9, 1845. 34

Outcatts' Snuff.

1 HALF bbls. Scotch Snuff, in Bladders, 1 do. and 2 kegs in bulk. For sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

ALE AND PORTER.—10 casks Ale, in quarts and pints; 10 casks Porter, in quarts and pints. For sale by

Ap16, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

HATS.—10 cases Silk and Angola, just received and for sale by

M2, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

PAINTS.—3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do. bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; 1 do. imperial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by

Ap23, 1845 [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

Herrings.

100 BBLS. whole Herrings, for sale by

Wm. COOKE, *Ag't.*

July 4, 1845. 42-tf

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of BATTLE & COOKE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business relating to the late Firm, will be settled by William Cooke, who will in future carry on the same business, as General Agent & Commission Merchant.

A. J. BATTLE,
WM. COOKE.

August 7, 1845. 47-tf.

Copartnership Notice.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Barry & Bryant was dissolved on the 13th inst., by the decease of the senior partner. The business will be continued by the subscriber, on his individual account, under the name of *Barry & Bryant*. ALFRED BRYANT.

May 16, 1845.—[35.

THE subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name of

Charles D. Ellis, & Co.,

for the transaction of the Commission and Forwarding business. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of produce of all kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the interior. CHARLES D. ELLIS,

EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.

March 17, (21) 1845. 27-tf

The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watchman, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts to this office

NOTICE.

THE SUBSRIBER, having taken an Assignment from John Hall, of all his property, and rights of property, for the benefit of his creditors; and it being stipulated in said Assignment, that the Assignee, after paying the first class of debts therein mentioned, comprising the notes at Bank and accommodation paper of the said John Hall, should apply the balance of monies on hand to the payment pro rata of such of the second class of creditors as should agree to release the said John Hall in full from all debts and liabilities within three months from the 25th day of June, 1845, there being a deficiency of assets to satisfy the whole of said second class of debts; Notice is hereby given to all concerned to signify to the subscriber their assent to the terms of the assignment, within the time prescribed, or they will be forever precluded from all benefit in the trust.

JOHN McRAE, *Assignee.*

June 27th, 1845. 41-tf

All Persons

INDEBTED to John Hall are hereby notified to settle with the subscriber immediately, or the claims against them will be put in suit forthwith. JOHN McRAE,

June 27th, 1845. 41tf Assignee.

TO THE PUBLIC.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Francis Jones, recently died in the Parish of Iberville, Louisiana, leaving no heirs of his body in that State. He left considerable property, and the object of this publication is to ascertain who are entitled to the succession fund: who are his heirs. It is supposed that Mr. Jones was a native of Wilmington, N. C., and that he removed from this place in boyhood, leaving behind him parents, and brothers and sisters. He died at an advanced age, and of course must have been a long while absent from this place. This is a matter of importance to the heirs of the deceased Mr. Jones, as he left considerable property. Those who may possess any information on the subject will please call on the subscriber. DAVID FULTON.

Wilmington, N. C., 27th May, 1845. 37-tf

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY *MANUFACTORY.*

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail.* All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

M. LUCIANI.

To the Public,

AND to my friends and patrons in Wilmington, and its vicinity, I return my most sincere thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me since my residence amongst them, and hope, by strict attention to business and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have just returned from the Northern Markets where I have been for some time selecting my

SPRING STOCK,

and have no hesitation in saying that I have succeeded in selecting a STOCK OF GOODS not to be surpassed, and rarely equalled in this market, comprising every article usually kept in a

MERCHANT TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT,

OR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

I have also on hand a splendid stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

got up especially under my own superintendence while in Philadelphia; and I am disposed to sell them as cheap as they can be purchased here or any where else.

☞Country merchants may do well to call and examine my stock, as I think I can make it an object worth their attention to purchase Clothing by the wholesale. CHAS. BARR.

Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1845. y

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry Vocal Music, French and German languages. An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE,
} Trustees.

October 4, 1844. 3-tf

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL *CASH ADVANCES* made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

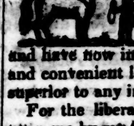
June 27, 1845.

Sugar and Coffee.

5 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar,
10 do. Porto Rico do.
50 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba do. For sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

LIVERY STABLES.



SINCE my Livery Stables were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now its use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

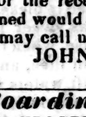
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

TEMPERANCE.

THE Washington Temperance Society of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.

December 27,844

The Hanover House,

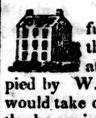


IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

New Boarding House.



THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a *Boarding House* at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. N. F. BOURDEAUX.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-tf

FOR SALE or RENT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. Coxseter. If rented, it will be until 1st October next; possession given 1st May next. If sold, part of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage, on the property. For further particulars apply to

JOHN A. TAYLOR.

April 2d, 1845. 29-tf

FOR RENT.

OWING to the continued indisposition of my family, I will rent the house where I now reside, known as the

Franklin Hotel.

To a person who would like to engage in keeping a Public House, here is an opportunity to secure a favorable location to secure the patronage of passengers on the Rail Road. The house can be secured by lease for a term of years, and is so arranged that the proprietor could, and with proper inducements would, add to it so as to make it a valuable location. I will also sell to any person renting the house, all the furniture of the house, which is new and in good order.

Possession will be given immediately.

Apply to A. J. BATTLE, Agent.

April 4th, 1845.

New Butchering ESTABLISHMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that he has commenced the

Butchering Business

in this place, and from his long acquaintance with that line of business, both in the Northern and Southern cities, he flatters himself that he will be able to please those who may favor him with their patronage. He will keep a regular supply of

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, &c.,

constantly on hand every morning, at the Market-house, where he will be pleased to wait upon those who wish to purchase such articles.

DROVERS will find it advantageous to call upon the subscriber, as he is determined to pay as liberal prices for Beef cattle as any othe person in Wilmington. JOHN BUTCHER.

July 18th, 1845. 44-tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

Fresh Beef.

The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To hose ha have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.

Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.

C. B. MORRIS.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING

March 15, 1844 10-tf

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.

March 22, 1844. 11-tf

V. R. PEIRSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

IS now receiving and opening his **Spring and Summer Goods**, comprising a very large and extensive assortment, selected by himself in New York, with great care, as to style and quality, embracing all the latest styles and patterns suitable for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The same will be made up to order agreeable to the latest Fashions, and in the best and most workman-like manner, such as cannot fail to suit the taste and Fashion of the day, at prices for Cash, to suit the times, or on a credit to such of his regular customers, who have been in the habit of paying punctually, on favorable terms.

MR. H. S. KELLY,

most generally and favorably known as a CUTTER possessing great TASTE in his line, will continue to have charge of the TAILORING DEPARTMENT as usual. It may be as well to observe, that any garment made up in my establishment when finished, should such garment not suit, the party is at liberty to return the same on my hands. My stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

now receiving and opening, consists in part as follows, viz:

Thibet Cloths; Drab de'Etes French Bombazines,

AND

GAMBROONS,

Also, Linen Drillings in various styles; French and English single milled and Doe Skin

CASSIMERES,

with a large assortment of

VESTINGS,

of rarest and richest styles and patterns; in fact, he but solicits a call from his old friends and customers generally, to insure them of the correctness of the above statement. In connection with the above, I have selected a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

of styles and qualities superior to any received in the town of Wilmington, consisting in part of *Super Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; superior article of entire Linen Shirts; also, best quality Cotton Shirts, Linen Bosoms; Drawers of various kinds; Fancy Cravats; Stocks; Scarfs;*

SUSPENDERS;

Linen Bosoms and Collars, &c.,

of great variety. Also, a large assortment of *Silk, Gingham & Cotton Umbrellas.*

Indeed every article a gentleman may call for, for his comfort and use. I have also laid in a large and extensive stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

to which I invite the attention of the public, as I am determined to dispose of the same, for certain reasons, at New York prices, only adding on the expense of getting the same out. Coats may be purchased at from $1,25 to $16,00. Pants from 75 cents to $7. Vests from 75 cents to $7,00. Shirts from 50 cents to $4,00. Indeed a very decent suit can be bought for $5,00. And though last not least, a well selected stock of

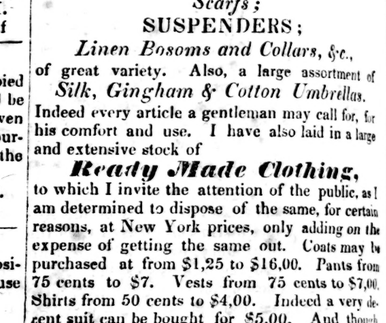
HATS:

Viz: Silk, Beaver, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf.

Indeed his entire stock comprises a general and as well a selected an assortment of Goods in his line as can be found in the town of Wilmington. In conclusion, I beg leave respectfully to return my sincere thanks to the public generally for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business in future, to merit a continued share of the public patronage. V. R. PEIRSON.

April 2d, 1845.

SADDLES, HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &C.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, **Charlottes, Buggies,** and **Trotting Waggons,** together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N. C., } 1-1y
Sept. 27, 1844.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

TO SHINGLE GETTERS.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for selling the Patent Right to use Kinney's Shingle Machine, in the counties of Halifax, Nash, Johnson, Cumberland, Richmond, and all the counties lying east and south of these, in the State of North Carolina, except the county of Edgecombe, the right of which, has been sold to another. He has also received the agency for the whole state of South Carolina. He is authorized to sell to individuals or to companies, for a single right, the right for a county, or for all that part of North Carolina mentioned, in one sale; and likewise in the same way for the districts in South Carolina.

He has made an arrangement with Mr. U. Wells, of Petersburg, Va., to make the Machine to order, to be delivered at any Depot on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, the freight to be paid by the buyer, but he will procure its delivery without charge for his trouble. This Machine is of simple construction, and easy to be kept in order, and can be used either by hand, horse, water, or steam power. Two good hands can easily make from the blocks, from 4000 to 5000 Shingles per day, ready jointed, and nearly as smooth as if planed, and any width desired, from 4 to 10 inches. They could also easily move the machine from place to place to be convenient to their timber. The cost of the machine, ready made, will be $50. The price of the right to use it, will vary according to the extent of the purchase. He will have a machine here in a few days, as a sample, and invites the public to call and see it operate.

He will endeavor to obtain a suitable person to carry a Machine into all of these counties, to show its value. A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't,* 36-tf

May 23, 1845.

The Fayetteville Observer, Newbernian, Washington Whig, Edenton Sentinel, and Elizabeth city papers, will copy the above three times each, and forward accounts.